VERY SUNDAY AS THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF

AGUINALDO, WHO CALLS HIMSELF PRESIDENT AND WEARS A GOLD WHISTLE,

He Is a Clever, Crafty, Ambitious, Unscrupulous Young Man Whose People Oher His Stightest Behest-An Adventurer Who, in a Small Way, Emulates Napoleon-He Intended to Enrich Himself with the Spoils of Manila-Unpleasantness Growing Out of His Mistrust of Our Intentions-Terrible Misrule of the Spanlards Gave Him His Opportunity.

CAVITE. Philippine Islands, July 22.-Senor Don Emilio Aguinaldo y Faury—there was a time not so long ago when he left off both the front and rear ends of that name—is a very clever young man. He has read the story of a young man from Corsica, who made consider able history at the other end of the century Far be it from any carping critic to suggest that he endeavors to imitate that master of artil ery. But there are certain marked traits which the two men have in common, even to the desire to wear gold collars. They say he is 27 years old, and he looks it. It is a noticeable facthat all the leaders of the Filipinos are young that is the result of the conditions which make the background of the revolutions, which make in fact, the leaders themselves. Spanish artists have painted many gloomy pictures. work has been in dark colors and sombre hues. The galleries hang many of their portrayals of suffering. Spanish realism in the Philippine Islands has produced a work all black and red. all sorrow and suffering, outrage and anger. hatred and injustice, murder and blood, with hardly a bright spot in all the canvas. These young Filipinos represent a new idealist school, and the day of the old master is done forever.

BEGAN LIFE AS A SERVANT. In the days when young Aguinaldo was neither Senor nor Don. but just plain Emilio. he was servant boy for a Jesuit priest, and there lay the beginnings of his fortune, for this Jesnit, true to the traditions and teachings of his order, however false to the policy of his Church gave the boy the foundation of the edreation which by its development has given him the mastery over his people. The native wit got the tools with which to work, and boundless ambition drove it on until achievement is assuming proportions beyond the wildest dream of boyhood servant days. He left the priest and studied medicine. He went to Hong Kong and saw something of other peoples and of other intellects than degenerate Spanish of undeveloped Filipino.

HORRORS OF SPANISH BULE.

In this growth to manhood and this struggle for education young Aguinuldo found personal experience of the amazing blindness of the masters of the islands. The rule of the Spanish in the Philippines is almost beyond belief. Nevertheless, the testimony is convincing The nation which deliberately does all in its power to retard the progress of learning, to prevent the education of its people, has small elaim to civilization. In these islands it was practically a crime for a Filipino to achieve any education. If he came to the notice of the authorities it was more than probable that, if he were not disposed of more effectively, he would be exiled. Aguinaldo suffered this punishment for his ambition, and now he is taking His friends, his relatives, suffered similarly, and now strive with him for vengeance on the Spaniard. He has taken his vengeance by what means he could, and if his methods have not always been most consistent with our standards of honor, it must be remembered who were his masters and from whom he learned the lesson of good faith.

I shall not try to tell the story of the Filipinos. A spot here and there shows the trend of their own development, and of their work. They are stoleal in endurance, one benefit of three centuries of Spanish oppression and misrule. They can endure and be still, endure physical pain and suffering, with the outward indifference of a red Indian. They have the patience of Pambé Serang, limitless courage of the fighting sort, and ambition, in the case of their leaders, that knows neither metes nor bounds. In manners they are polite and agreeable, and intercourse with European civilization has given some of their leaders a distinguishing polish. They affect the hauteur and the reserve of their old Spanish rulers, and thereby attach to themselves the dignity of position. The people are simple, open-hearted, hospitable, with an unshakable faith in the wisdom, the ability and the truth of their leaders. Especially is this true of Aguinaldo. By whatever means he acquired his hold on the Filipinos, his word now is law with them, as Gen. Anderson has found out in his brief experience here.

INFLUENCE OF A CORRUPT PRIESTHOOD.

Father Ceellio Damian, pastor of the church at San Roque, the village across the Causeway from Cavité, told me that there was but one real cause for the rebellion, though that one cause produced many second causes. That one cause was the priests. This is a Catholic country. How many people are there in all the Philip-

pine Islands?" I asked Father Damian. Eight millions." he replied. "Perhaps a

few more; perhaps a few less." How many Catholies are there in the Philip-

pines?" I asked.

Eight millions. Perhaps a few more; per-

haps a few less." together there were about 1,500 priests when the Filipinos rebelled. There were Augustinians, Dominicans, Franciscans, Logarists, and Jesuits. All but the Jesuits had "malam famam" throughout the islands. Father Damian did me the honor to endeavor to un derstand my Latin, which no one else has ever been able to do, but that, after all, was not so uch, Father Reany, chaplain of the Olympia, being the chief talker. Latin being the only common ground between us, the range of the interview was not wide. It began with our inquiry for the twenty-three priests who had been imprisoned in the old convent at Cavita Father Damian agreed with our assertion that there had been twenty-three priests. There stopped for a long time. Finally, by dint of English, Spanish, German, French, and Latin, a large measure of the first which he failed completely to understand, and small scattering of the others, which grasped at in the traditional fashthe drowning man and the traditional straw, we drove it through his head that we wanted to know where those twenty-three priests were. They had been moved that morning, and I wanted one of them who had been getting some material for me. When the meaning of our remarks finally dawned on Father Damian his face lighted up with a smile that was beautiful to see. Always before he had replied "non intelligo," but now surewe should get a more satisfactory reply. But this time he said "nescio." He understood

answer. We returned to the priests of the "bad repute" and got along better. I had been told that some priests had been shot by Aguinaldo a few days before. Father Damian is one of Aguisaldo's supporters. He admitted that priests had been shot, but not by Don Emilio's com-

Who did command the shooting?" No one. The soldies who took them prisoners shot them without orders."

Because of the insurrection "-Propter in

## CAUSE OF THE INSUBRECTION.

A dozen times we got around to that same question, why were these priests shot? and every time the answer was the same, " Propler the treatment." That sort of bafflement produces a fine frenzy for the study of languages. on try it half a day or so and you will have a rirmly fixed resolution to learn all the tongues dialects spoken if you ever go away from ome again. Finally we got it through Father Damiian's head that we wanted to know the particular act which led to the particular

shooting of any particular priest. He smiled again and said there were many causes, so many that it was impossible to enumerate them. Then he made his most expressive assertion, and he did it without words. raised both hands and spread them out as if he were going to pack cotton down in a barrel. Then he pushed them down. The action was repeated with flashing eyes and angry gesture several times. One needed no interpreter to spell "oppression" out of that sign language. So we got it out of him, little by little, how the priests had abused their office, violated the anctity of the confessional, bribed, corrupted, robbed, seduced women, borne false witness, made false accusations against innocent men, grown rich and fat on their plunder, and in al ways prostituted their great calling to their personal and wicked ambitions. rastly rich. They have wrung money from the poor Filipinos by the most oppressive measure of the heartlessly and conscienceless extor-

All this has been confirmed by all classes of the Filipinos, and by every European who has lived here any length of time whom I have seen. The waiter man, the cook, the stevedore. the boatman, the sweet seller, the tailor, the druggist, the watchmaker, the intelligent young men who have travelled a little, or been exited, some of them, for the crime of seeking an education, all have only one cause for the

rebellion-the priests. "It is not a revolution against the Church." says one of the most intelligent of Aguinaldo's aides. "The religion is all right, but the administration of it is all wrong. The priesthood is rotten—saving always the Jesuits—and if the Filipinos are to live and to progress, the priesthood must go."

AGUINALDO A CLEVER ADVENTURER. All these things, known to him from his boy-

hood, driven into his soul by Spanish misunderstanding and ignorance, make the basis for Aguinaldo's schemes. Personally, I believe him to be only a great adventurer, like that man at the other end of the century whom he Imitates in his small way. His ambition is as boundless as Napoleon's, but he has less with which to work. His opportunity is not as great, his tools are not as fine, but his spirit is as daring and his will is as daunt less. His courage is limitless, and is of the dashing type which has given him the ascendency over his people which he now The humblest peasant speaks of Don Emilio as a "terrible fighter" He has surrounded himself with brave, elever men, most of whom are apparently thoroughly patriotic They are devoted entirely to Aguinaldo be cause they believe that that way lies the best chance of success, but they are not blind to his ambition or to his schemes. The loot of a splendid city like Manila would be a tremendous thing for Aguinaldo. And he would not nesitate. He has a hard, cold, cruel face, and a hard, cold, cruel disposition. His methods show him to be unscrupulous and suspicious of every man whom he cannot dominate completely. It is not safe to be too conspicuous in his overnment or to have opinions which differ too much from his own. The most successful leader, except himself, Atachio, who conducted the movements in the north of Luzon in the last revolution, and quarrelled with Aguinaldo over the division of the Spanish bribe which bought the peace the Spanish arms could not win, has disappeared. On his part, when the quarrel was settled, he gave Aguinaldo his loyal support in this rebellion. Aguinaldo arrested him at the first chance, and his brother, his cousin and two nephews as well. Atachio is gone, and they whisper it around the headquarters at Bakor that he has been shot. The other four await the summons

MOST BRILLIANT OF THE FILIPINOS Sandigo, most brilliant of them all, who is in his native country now after ten years of exile and who brought about the settlement of the trouble between Aguinaldo and Atachio, is in a house in San Roque "awaiting orders." Every day some one of his American friends goes to headquarters to ask after him, and so he is kept alive. He would have been taken with Atachio, but he heard of it in time to get out to the Olympia. Aguinaldo assured him no harm should come to him, but not until the promise was renewed to Admiral Dewey did sandigo go ashore.

Sandigo's crime is knowing Don Emilio, and why Don Emilio fights. He has told the Dictator that his aim is not possible of attainment The dream of a Filipino republic is fine for conjuring with the natives, but they are not capable of self-government. Aguinaldo knows that, too, and he does not mean that there shall be real self-government, but only its shell, with himself as the centre, the mainspring, the Dictator, the Government itself.

"A Filipino republic," says Sand'go, " would be the victim of the ambitions of all Europe." Aguinaido knows this to be the truth, but be fore Europe realized on its ambition, he would have had the looting of the richest and most valuable islands in the East, a prize for a king, a pearl without price.

A liberal government, patterned on our own, with Filipinos in it when they have demon-strated their fitness and ability, under the protection of the Stars and Stripes, with Americans to guide until the people reach such a stage of advancement that they can help them selves, free speech, free worship, and free life, that is the dream of Sandigo, who thinks no for himself, but for his people. Both men look to the Americans for help, Aguinaldo, crafty and clever, for the furtherance of his own schemes, Sandigo, brilliant and patriotic, as the hope of his people.

"I may not live to see it." says Sandigo, with smile and a shrug of his shoulders. "Some day I may follow Atachio, but I hope.

When the American soldiers landed in Cavité on the first of the month they found Aguinaldo in full possession beyond the navy yard gates. The first unpleasant indication of his presence was in the practical arrest of Lieut. Clark, Gen. Anderson's aide. Clark was walking about Cavité when a Filipino soldier told him Aguinaldowanted to see him at once at Filipino headquarters. Clark went there and Aguinaldo asked him what he was doing in Cavité. Clark said he was Anderson's aide and was on the General's business. Aguinaldo said very well, would give Lieut. Clark his permission to go about the place. That night Gen. Anderson sent word to Aguinaldo that he was in command in Cavité and his officers and men must not be interfered with.

SUSPICIOUS OF THE AMERICANS. On the Fourth of July Aguinaldo was indisposed and could not accept Anderson's invita-tion to see the review of the First Brigade. He sent his wonderful band instead, and that was better than his presence, intrinsically, if not in army courtesy. A day or two later he called on Gen. Anderson, and then the American made a mistake in dialomacy of which the clever Filipino has not failed to make the most. The Filipino was received with military honors. A company of the Fourteenth Regulars presented arms as he came to the headquarters building, and the trumpeters blew the General's salute. The young insurgent leader was cautious and reserved in manner. He had already proclaimed himself first Dictator and then President of the Philippine Republic in order to forestall the Americans as much as possible, and now he wanted to learn as much a possible of the Americans' intentions. But he had no confidences to exchange. Finally he asked directly what the Americans intended to do in regard to the Philippines.

GEN. ANDERSON'S MISTAKE IN DIPLOMACY. "We have lived as a nation 122 years," replied Gen. Auderson, through his interpreter, and have never owned or desired a colony. We consider ourselves a great nation as we are. and I leave you to draw your own inference."

The face of the young Filipino was like a mask and no fleeting change of expression showed how quick he was to grasp the tactical error, but his eyes danced, and he said to his Interpreter: "Tell Gen. Anderson that I do not fear that

cause I have read their Constitution many times and I do not find a provision there for annexation or colonization."

When Aguinsido returned to his headquarters he found there a letter from Gen.

the Americans will annex the Philippines, be-

Anderson saving that another American arrive and that expedition would BOOD room would be needed for these soldiers. He replied at once, suggesting the use of the old convent of Cavité. Gen. Anderson had it inspected by his surgeons, who pronounced it unsanitary. Then there was more correspondence with Aguinaldo, who finally moved his headquarters across Bakor Bay to Bakor, and has within a day or two ordered his men out of all the places they occupy in Cavité. To comply with this order the 2,000 or more Spanish prisoners he holds have been shifted out to the provinces controlled by the insurgents and scattered around. There are bullets enough for all who make any show of trouble. It was when Gen. Anderson decided to send i battalion of the First California over to camp near Tambo, on the shore of Manila Bay, south of Manila, that the friction between Americans and Filipinos first became apparent. There is no doubt that Aguinaldo fears very much that he will lose his great prize through the actions of the Americans. He recognizes the fact that practically all the success of his second revolution has come through their assistance. But it they annex the islands or rule them after their capture the great object of his work will be lost There will be no loot of a rich city if they con trol it, and he will never be Dictator of their Government. He might have made grea headway in his rebellion without the Amer cans. He had nearly \$500,000 in gold, the bribe of the first peace, with which to arm and equip his men for the new war, and he justified the new rebellion by the charge that the Span ish had not given the reforms which they had promised when he stopped the first rebellion. But the Americans had helped him very much and he wanted to make at least a show of friendliness in response. So he was in a peculiar position when the Americana began to land troops between his headquarters and his lines. That was notice that the Americans were going ahead without regard to his actions or the disposition of his troops. He was not to be considered in the final action or the disposition of the prize. Then Major Jones, the Chief Quartermaster, demanded active assistanc e from the Filipinos. He need ed labor and material for the transportation of the men and their supplies to the camp. They were landed at Parafiaque, and Camp Tambo was two miles up the road toward Manila Major Jones talked with the natives and found he could get neither carts nor men without Don Emilio's permission. He found one of Aguinaldo's officers and demanded carts an men to beln with the work. The officer said there were no carts. But the Major found them. The men would not work but the Major per suaded them. At last, late at night, the Cal-

ifornia men got into their camp. NO HELP FROM THE INSURGENT CHIEF But that was only the beginning. There was an army division almost to be put into that camp and not a mere battalion, and that day's work could not be permitted again. There were car omattas and ponies and bullock carts and bullocks in the country in plenty, and he meant to have them. He went to Bakor the next morning to see the young President. Dictator Aguinaldo was "indisposed." The Major waited a while and then went again. This time Aguinaldo was asleep. Then the Major wrote letter which, for the first time, came out flatfooted and said what the Americans were doing in the Philippines. This is what he wrote

"Gen. Anderson writes me to say that, the econd expedition having arrived, he expects to encamp in the vicinity of Paraflaque from 5,000 to 7,000 men. To do this, supply this army, and shelter it will require certain assistance from the Filipinos in this neighborhood. We shall want horses, buffaloes, carts, &c., for ransportation, wood to cook with, &c. For all this we are willing to pay a fair price, but no more. We find so far that the native population are not willing to give us this assistance as promptly as required. But we must have it. and if it becomes necessary we shall be compelled to send out parties to seize what we may need. We should regret very much to do as we are here to befriend the Filipinos. Our nation has spent millions of money to send forces here to expel the Spaniards and to give a good government to the whole people, and the return we are asking is comparatively slight.

"Gen. Anderson wishes you to inform your people that we are here for their good, and that they must supply us with labor and material at the current market prices. We are prepared to purchase 500 horses at a fair price, but cannot undertake to bargain for horses with each indi-

"I regret very much that I am unable to see ou personally, as it is of the utmost importance that these arrangements should be made as soon as possible. "I will await your reply."

reply did not come and the Major was omnelled to return to Cavité without it. Hard chind him came one of Aguinaldo's aides to Gen. Anderson demanding to know whether Major's letter was by authority or not. Gen. Anderson replied that it was not only by his authority, but by his order, and, furthermore, that when an American commander was indis posed or asleep some one was in authority to transact business of importance.

THE YOUNG MAN'S CRAFTY LETTER The next day Aguinaldo replied formally to he letter. He was surprised that there should have been any suggestion of unwillingness on the part of the Filipinos to aid the Americans for the Filipinos knew that the Americans "did not desire a colony," and were here only to drive out the Spaniards and turn the islands over to the Filipinos for government. The Filipinos were only too glad to help the Americans, but they could not furnish so much

ransportation, because they did not have it. Then Aguinaldo calmly asked for a definit tatement of the American intentions. He had called Gen. Anderson's hand. Gen. Anderson replied, simply acknowledg-

ing the receipt of Aguinaldo's letter, and saying

hat it would be referred to Gen. Merritt. The next day Major Jones found that Aguisaldo had caused to be made a list of all the horses, carts, carromattas, and vehicles in the Bakor-Parafiaque district. Notice had been sent to all owners of means of transportation that they were not to engage in any service for the Americans that might interfere in the perormance of any service for Don Emilio. The Filipinos understood, and when they took their carromattas home they took off the wheels and hid them. The Americans could seize the carta, but they would have to make a house-to-house search for the whoels. That night Major Jones reported the facts to Gen. Anderson, but nothing has been done. The Major is working like a horse to get the men and their supplies into camp without facilities. Everything is landed on the beach directly opposite the camp and the men hustle the supplies up as best they can, rolling the barrels and end-over-ending the

boxes that are too big or too heavy to carry. PROTESTS FROM AGUINALDO.

In the meantime Aguinaldo has taken to proesting for himself. One of the big houses in Cavité is occupied by Antonio Aserio, a Chinese. Gen. Anderson's men ordered him out of it. He declared that he owned it and appealed to Aguinaldo, whom he has helped a great deal, The house was used as a naval storehouse by the Spaniards. It was found on last Sunday morning, July 17, by an American named Dorr, who has been in this country for several years and talks Tagalo, the native language, He works for Jackson & Evans, who run a general store in Cavité. Dorr heard natives talking about a storehouse and traced it back to this house, which is one of the biggest in Cavité. He reported to Gen. Anderson, and a guard was sent down to occupy the house. It was occupied by Aserio and a dozen other Chinese. Aserio is a man of considerable importance here and is a stanch supporter of Aguinaido. The house was full of naval and commissary stores. .There were coils and coils of rope of various sizes, piles of opper pipe, brasses and other naval stores, ions of coffee, great piles of rice, and barrels of pork. Ascrio at once appealed to Aguinaido when he and the other Chinese were put out, and Aguinaldo protests that the place belongs to an insurgent and is private property.

It is evident, however, that the place was a

naval storehouse, because the old Spanish sign was found in the house, and outside was the

place from which it had been taken. The sup- | PORTO RICO'S FINE BATHS. private stock, except perhaps some of the commissary stores, and even those not in such quantities. The army officers believe that in all probability when the Spanish ran out of Cavité after Dewey's victory Aserlo made a deal with the Commissary whereby he was to take charge of the stores and sell them for what he could get and divide the spoils.

The Dietator protested to Gen. Anders about the seigure of this house and again asked for a declaration of the American intentions The officer who brought this letter asked for a reply in writing, "so that he could show it to his President." Gen. Anderson replied that his Government had not recognized Aguinal do's Government in any way, nor would he, and there was no letter for "the President." So the matter stands now.

PROCLAMATION OF THE "PRESIDENT."

The proclamation which Aguinaldo issued the other day shows more of the man than many pages of description can tell. It recalls irresistibly the work and worry of Napoleon making rules for his court about uniforms and dress. Aguinaldo is clever and he is ambitious and he is unscrupulous. He has a slight advantage diplomatically now. When Gen. Merritt comes there is likely to be a change. We shall be lucky if we do not come to an oper rupture. Here is the proclamation:

"DON EMILIO AGUINALDO Y FAURY, President of the Revolutionary Government of the Philippines and General-in-Chief o

its Army: In conformity with the precepts in the de erre of this Government, dated June 23, ult., and the instructions which accompanied it, I proclaim as follows:

"Article 1. Señor Don Baldomero Aguinaldo is appointed Secretary of War and Public Works; Seffor Don Leandro Iburra, Secretar, of the Interior and branches comprehended therein: Sefior Don Mariani Trias, Secretary of the Treasury and the annexed branches. "The conduct of the Bureau of Foreign Re

lations, Marine and Commerce will be in charge provisionally, for the present, of the Presidency, until there is appointed a Secretary who is considered more apt.
"Art. 2. The gentlemen named will assume charge of their respective offices, previously having solemnly taken, on the day designated

for that purpose by the President, the following oath: 'I swear by God and my honor to carry out the laws and decisions and to fulfil faithfully the duty I voluntarily accept, under it be. "This oath will be taken before the President

and the dignitaries who are invited for this solemn act, the interested person placing his right hand on the New Testament. "Art. 3. The directors and chiefs of provness and villages, on receiving their respective

titles, will take a similar oath before the President and the Secretaries of the Government. "The prominent counsellors, as well as the delegates and subchiefs, will take the oath be ore the chief of the province and the chiefs

of villages previously invited to the solemn act "Art. 4. In the reports and similar documents presented to the authorities and in official correspondence there will be employed before the name of the official the title 'Senor' o fore the name of the official the title. Senor or 'Maguifor' (Tagalo), according to the character and importance of the same. When the official is not so addressed the personal title 'Usted' will be used when directed to an inferior or an equal, but when addressed to a superior the title 'Xorot ros' will be employed. 'Art. 5. The Secretaries are empowered to sign 'by order of the President' such resolutions or decisions as are of small importance and those which expediency requires should be put into effect, but final decrees and resolutions will be confirmed by the President and the Secretary.

"Art, 6. The chiefs of provinces are permitted to use as distinctive of their office a cane with gold head and silver tassels. On the upper part of the cane there will be engraved a sun and three stars.

The chiefs of villages may carry a similar cane, but with black tassels. The subchiefs also may carry a cane with silver head and red tassels.

also may carry a cane with silver head and red tassels.

"The provincial counsellors are authorized to wear a triangular badge of gold, pendent from a collar and a chain of the same metal; on the badge there shall appear an engraved sun and three stars. The delegates will wear a similar badge, but of silver; also the chain.

"Art. 7. The President will wear as a distinctive wark a collar of gold from which depends a badge similar to those heretofore described, and also a whistle of gold. The Secretaries will wear a similar collar with the badge, and the directors, also, but of silver.

"The President will carry also a cane with head and tassels of gold."
Dated at Bakor, July 5, 1898.

"The President of the Revolutionary Government, Emilio Aguinaldo."
So much for Aguinaldo. Sandigo said just a bacould

ment.

So much for Aguinaldo. Sandigo said just now to a friend of mine that as soon as he could get his sister out of Manila he would go away. It is getting too hot here for him, and he's the best man of them all.

REMEMBERS NAVAL PARADE DAY.

Got' Another Man's Invitation to Go on a Yacht: Had Another's Bill to Explain. "Saturday, Aug. 20, 1898, sticks in my mem ry like a feather in a tar bucket." said a downown man, when the time came for him to

"First, here was the naval parade. That alone fixes the date. Then there was the steam dredge that brought up the rear. That was the comedy end.

"In the afternoon, while I was taking my ease, thinking over the scene of the morning. I eccived a letter that had been sent to a name similar to mine to another number, and thence to my house. The letter was a kind invita-

to my house. The letter was a kind invitation to be one of a yacht party to see the parade from the river. I was asked to be at a
specified pier at a specified hour. I knew
when I had read the invitation that I had
cheated somebody out of an enjoyable time.
But it was too late then to do more than mark
the envelope not for this number.

"An hour later a man called and was admitted. I saw at once that he was confused
and I helped him out of the situation. He had
a bill for furniture purchased two months ago
on the easy payment plan. The man with the
bill admitted that the furniture had disappeared from the place where it had been sent
and the house was running down the purchaser
by names similar to his as they appeared in
the city directory. The collector saw at once
that I was not the man wanted. As he passed
out, I saw a van backed before the entrance of
my place. I was a bit curious and asked the
collector why he had the wagon.

"To move out the furniture if you had been
the purchaser," he revited."

YOUNG WOMEN GLORIFY DEWEY.

Hard to Stop the Loyalty Club's Song About Him When Once It Begins Singing. The Loyalty Club of the Young Woman's settlement on Avenue B, opposite Tompkins Square, had a celebration on Thursday evening that was in every way worthy of the club's name. The occasion of the celebration was the return of some of the best friends of the settlement from Europe. The nature of the celebration was uproariously patriotic. There are seventy-five girls in the Loyalty Club, and few

if any of them have grown up to long skirts. They had rigged up a stage at the back of the two principal rooms on the main floor of Christadora House. After a number of songs to the visitors had been sung the curtain rose and disclosed a large portrait of Rear Admiral Dewey draped with flags and mounted on an easel. Back of the easel stood a young woman personifying Columbia. Four more girls stood at the sides of the picture and waved flags. The club, seated in rows in front of the stage, burst into this song, and sang it and shouted it until the windows rattled:

Yankee Dewey went to sea On an armored cruiser. He took along for company Of men and guns a few, sir! CHORUS.

Yankee Dewey, Ha! Ha! Ha! Dewey, you're a dandy! With men and guns and cruisers, too, You're certainly quite handy! He sailed away to the Philippines With orders for to snatch them, He amashed the Spaniards right and left Wherever he could catch them,

Yankee Dewey did it, too, He did it so complete, sir, That not a single ship was left Of all that Spaniah fleet, sir; CHORUS.

The only difficulty the settlement folks have with that song is that when the energetic and irrepressible young women once get started on this pean they cannot be stopped. They sang it through three times on Thursday night before they would consider a proposition to finish out the programme.

BATHING CUSTOMS, THOUGH, THAT MARE AMERICANS STARE.

Scenes at Ponce—Spanish Priests Go Un-paid-Porto Rican Curlos Hard to Find Wearers of the Stars and Stripes. PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 16,-The excursion sarty from the United States mentioned in a former letter to THE BUN AS On the way to the ont with the expectation of dining at a nearby hotel found even a more comfortable lition prevailing than its members had looked forward to. They found Gen. Wilson's headquarters located temporarily at a luxurious pathing establishment near Coamo. had been proclaimed, and the second virtue and duty of man was having consideration. The baths of Porto Rico have been one of the most attractive and solacing features of the campaign to the soldiers sent here. Men who hadn't had a bath since leaving home and did not expect one unless in an indifferent stream have been delighted to find regularly established institutions at mineral springs, where baths could be enjoyed in immense stone or cement tube at a small cost. Whenever officers or men have been able to get off for s time these places have been crowded with them. The fact that custom here regards in differently the entrance of men and women to gether or alone to these baths in no way deterred patronage, although not a few of the American warriors paid homage to their Puritan upbringing by declaring themselve duly shocked. One officer who discovered the mineral baths of Ponce for himself on evening returned to the hotel, where most of the officers congregate when at leisure, and declared his intention of putting the provost guard after the establishment. Chample eleanliness persuaded him to greater liber-

ality of sentiment When the soldiers have not been able to find accommodations at the regular bathing establishments or have not had time to drive to them, numbers of them have taken possess sion of the bathrooms and adjoining corridors and balconies of the city hotels for hours at a time, standing in line for their turn, and several entering the bathrooms at a time, the quicker to accommodate all. The hotels have done a land office business, some afternoons, when the bathrooms would otherwise be unoccupied, at 20 cents (Porto Rican currency) a bath. A young naval officer who lacked nerve to push himself in among the crowd at one of the hotels one afternoon, but nevertheles wanted a bath badly enough to wrestle with the Spanish-speaking servants one after another in an effort to get them to comprehend his want, was thrown aback just when he was making promising progress by the question

whether he wanted to bathe alone. He had not been out to the mineral baths nor had he become acquainted with the customs of the country. There was a much in censed British officer, who is attached to the army at this same hotel, one morning, when, in pajamas and monocle, he fumed for half an hour on the balcony outside the bathroom bath towels in hand, fretting over the length of time the other fellow held the room. At last one of the hotel laundresses issued thence but the door immediately closed again. Pres ently the other occupant came out and ran the gantlet of the monocle. He of the monocle, seing a guest of the hotel, thought that he was badly treated, but protest was useless. As the maid had passed he had glowered upon aer, but she merely turned her head, raised her shoulders, and said in the sign language of the country, "What are you going to do about it?" The same response in different form would have met him elsewhere.

have met him eisewhere.

The bathrooms of the hotels, however, are not so attractive to some people as those situated among eccount palms and banana trees, banked up against hillsides, with arbors in ront to come out and sit under for rest and refreshment, and with the lizards singing like pirds in the brush and on the knolls just be-

cond.

Sunday at Ponce, if it continues as at present, will add still further variety to the somewhat different observances of the day which now characterize the territory of the United

ent, will add still further variety to the somewhat different observances of the day which
now characterize the territory of the United
States.

"To-morrow," said a native last Saturday,
"to-morrow I shall go to the theatre."

"It's Sunday," said his American soldier
companion. You should be going to church."
An elevation of the shoulders. "The same
thing," said the native.

The show at the theatre that day, by the
way, was given by an American troupe that
has been touring the Indies.

There is, of course, nothing new in the custom in Catholic countries of giving Sunday
mornings to church and Sunday afternoons to
pleasure. In Ponce the merchants are not
willing to close their stores for the religious
observances of the day, but hold that it would
be wholly wrong to mar the hours of pleasure by business attentions. The stores are all
open Sunday mornings as on other days, but
shut tight Sunday afternoons. Vesper services are all but unknown. There may be a
change regarding services presently. The
priests have not been paid since the arrival
of the American army. It was the Spanish
custom to pay them from the customs receipts.
Col. Hill has refused to give them any money
since he has been in charge of the Custom
House, and has told them that hereafter their
psople will have to support them voluntarily.
What the people will say to this at the start
it is hard to guess. They may not wholly
understand it. Under existing laws they are
taxed for the support of it will be remains
to be seen. Protestants have almost a clear
field for mission, work here. The only Protestiant church off the clastod at Fonce, and
that was opened on the Sunday after the
Americans' arrival for the first time, it is said,
in ten years.

The chief service at the cathedral is held at
Calady Sunday mornings mass being said

field for mission, work here. The only Protestant church on the island is at Ponce, and that was opened on the Sunday after the Americans' arrival for the first time, it is said, in ten years.

The chief service at the cathedral is held at 9 o'clock Sunday mornings, mass being said hourly from 5 o'clock until then. At the 9 o'clock service many Americans drift in. Even the Catholics among the soldiers who have steended have appeared to drift in rather than go with the purpose of doing their devotions. It may be that there seemed something the service of the alternative of the service was over he carried the war belt in his hard to the door and there stopped and buckled it on. Fifty yards from the door a company of the Nineteenth Infantry was encamped on guard duty in the principal public square, on one end of which the cathedral stands.

While the services were going on late comers of the native congregation edged their were beneath the choir loft, sering round the serven beneath the choir loft, sering round the very poor. The last recked little or not at all of the selfithy floor, trailed with dit and spotted with tobacco juice. Some of the others brought with them prayer rugs, even though they were but ragged strips of carpeting.

There are no builinghts, but Sunday afternoon sees an occasional cocking main at Ponce. Doubtless that will be stopped under American rule and the Porto Riccans will have to turn to the prize rung for sices. Some of the others brought with them prayer rugs, even though they were but ragged strips of carpeting.

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AFRO-AMERICANS NOT COWARDS.

Our Duty Toward the Negroes Brought

Under Our Fing by the Spanish A great many people who know of the bravery displayed by the Afro-American sol-Our Soldiers Enjoying Themselves-Sunday diers in the War of the Rebellion pretend not to understand why these same people appear to show so much cowardice in civil life when they are assailed by organized mobs of white men, with law and public opinion behind them. Some of these people have expressed them-selves as being further confused on this point by the heroism of the Afro-American soldlers of the regular army before Santiago de Cuba To these people, who are scattered all over the North and West, and who may not see a dozen Afro-Americans in the course of a whole year, It seems beyond comprehension that men who are brave to recklessness when clothed in the uniform of the republic should become as timid as children when wearing civilian clothes.

It is true, and it is an every-day occurrence in

all parts of the Southern States, and there is

nothing strange or unusual or cowardly about

it on the part of the assailed that one white

ruffian, perhaps the built of the neighborhood,

who promptly becomes "one of the best citi-zens" in the press despatches, often puts ten Afro-Americans to flight, sometimes killing one or more of them; but the assaults and the murders chronicled in the newspapers every day are oftenest committed by ten or more white men, one of whom has invariably fur nished the provocation, on one black man, usually an unarmed one at that Indeed, it is a rare thing to hear of one white man "jumping on "one black man; there are generally ten or a hundred to one. It is a fair conclusion, as I have observed it in the South, that the indidual white man is afraid of the individual black man in a physical contest, and will not assail him single handed unless forced to it. There used to be a lot of chivalry in th Southern States, at least there was a lot of tall about it, as there is now; but any unprejudiced witness will agree with me that at the present moment there is vastly more rufflanpresent moment there is vastly more ruffianism than chivalry in those States. It is necessary to call a spade a spade in this instance because the interests of the republic call loudly for a stamping out of the ruffianism which vaunts itself in public and private and tramples upon personal rights and takes the law into its own hands whenever it wishes to do so. We have dignified it by styling it mob law or lynch law; but, in piain terms, it is ruffianism, which Major-Gen. M. C. Butler was compelled to characterize as such recently in the conduct of the Third Virginia Regiment at Camp Alger. Other commanders in other camps have had to do so, and much of it has gone unwhipped of rebuke because the officers have sympathized with it and connived at it.

Three men and a woman, suspected of nurdering a man at the instigation of his wife, who committed suicide in jail, were recently lynched in an Arkansas town when no interest whatever was served by the ruffianism, but one or more innocent people may have been murdered, and all of them were deprived of life "without due process of law," And this is by no means an isolated case. The revival of the lynching business has followed fast in the South upon the heels of a cessation of hostilities between Spain and the United States. The good name and reputation of the United States are damaged at home and abroad by the chronic ruffianism of the Southern states, the people of which are not a law unto themselves by any means, but amenable to the people of the United States, and pledged in specific terms to maintain a republican form of government and an orderly administration of the laws.

The war with Spain has furnished too many flustrations of the mobocratic ruffianism of ism than chivalry in those States. It is

of the laws.

The war with Spain has furnished too many illustrations of the mobocratic ruffianism of Southern soldiers in the camps in Virginia. Georgia and Florida, where a host of white soldiers have frequently turned out to mob one black man. An aggravated case was that at Tampa, where a detachment of Georgia soldiers have frequently turned out to mob one black man. An aggravated case was that at Tampa, where a detachment of Georgia soldiers was detailed to round up a lot of boisterous black soldiers, and, instead of doing it, shot them down in cold blood. An intimation of this was published in The Sun on two occasions, but the farts were suppressed at the time by the military authorities, but there is not power enough in the War Department to suppress finally a full and explicit statement of that cold-blooded and unnecessary butchery of black soldiers "on a lark," whose round-up by Georgia soldiers never should have governed the designation of the detail.

A more recent case is that at San Francisco, when a whole regiment of Tennessee soldiers undertook to lynch a black man who had got the better of a Tennessee private in a barroom brawl, the intentions of the mob only being frustrated by the coolness and persistent bravery of the commanding officer.

There is not an Afro-American soldier in the country that has come in contact with Southern white soldiers who has not a story of ruffinnism on the part of the latter to tell. I have talked with many of them in New York and in Virginia, and they all had the same story to tell—the story which every traveller in the South in times of peace could tell if he would.

The masses of the Southern white people, who have been unable to account for the existence of so much lawlessness and ruffianism among them and of crank ideas in politics if this fact is overlooked or improperly weighed. There is no pleasure whatever in making The war with Spain has furnished too man

ing by personal observation in many Southern States the experience upon which the fact is based.

There will be those who will point to the Hell's Kitchen riot in New York recently to prove that race prejudice is national and that we should remove the mote from our own eye before undertaking to pluck the beam out of our neighbor's eye; but this would be a false and untenable position, because the police could have prevented the Hell's Kitchen riot if they had done their duty, and because they stamped it out in short order when the public peace and order were menaced: but mainly because there was no newpaper sympatry and support and no sustaining public opinion behind the Hell's Kitchen rufffins, white or black. When they carried their rowdyism too far they were clubbed into submission and locked up and shot, and a screat ado made over it by the daily newspapers, and the white populace would have been clubbed and locked up and shot, and a screat ado made over it by the daily newspapers, and the white populace would have thanked God in pious hypocrisy that they were not like other people, but far and away better, and all the rest of the humbug behind which ruffinnism delights to hide and hug itself, until the pillars of the social order have been weakened and undermined, and the crash comes.

There is no newspaper press or public opin-

and all the rest of the humbug behind which ruffanism delights to hide and hug itself, until the pillars of the social order have been weakened and undermined, and the crash weakened and undermined, and the crash comes.

There is no newspaper press or public opinion in New York, or in the States of the North and West behind ruffanism; it is only in the Southern States that that dangorous condition prevails, and the business of stamping it out is the duty of the whole American people, who crushed the wile head of chattel slavery, and the spirit of arrogance and insolence which sustained it and gave the slave his freedom and citizenship and the guaranty of the protection of the laws, State and Federal. The Washington Post, the Atlanta Constitution, the New Orleans Times-Pemocral, have done all they could do to disparage the Afro-American and to force him into the position of inferiority and degradation in our citizenship during the progress of the Spanish war, and they have had some success, the force of which was broken by the valor and heroism of the Afro-American soldiers in Cuba, where they proved themselves as effective defenders of the Stars and Siripes as ever faced an enemy.

But there is a countersentiment in the South, an American sentiment which will yet be extended to all the children of the republic, whatever their tongue or race, wherever the flag floats, on land or sea. In the States, in the West Indies, or the Pacific Ocean and the China seas. We are about to incorporate into our national domain and into our citizenship a vast area of territory, and a host of people of Latin. Aslatic and African origin, and to begin our destiny as an imperial force among the powers of the earth, with the grand principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Holy Bible as the north stars to guide us in the nath of justice and richteousness. How are we to treat these people in order to make them most valuable to the republic is interested. The Southern States, or the rule of equality and instite and children i

Channing has said in the Boaton Journal:

We have hesped the Cuban soil above their bodies,
black and white—
The atrangely syrted courades of that grand and
glorious fight;
And many a fair-skinned volunteer goes whole and
sound to-day
For the success of the colored troops, the battle
records say.
And the fend is done forever of the blue coat and
the gran— All honor to the Tenth at La Quasina : Imperial America—imperial in power and justice and righteousness, with brave sons of all races to defend—long may it exist, the refuge and defence of human liberty and opportunity.

T. TROMAS FORTURE PONCE'S DANGEROUS REEF

MENACE TO SHIPS THAT NEVER WAS A WORRY TO SPAIN

to Careful Survey Made of It in the Centuries of Spanish Bulc-Four American Vessels Grounded on It and Now 16 Is Likely to Cease to Be a Danger.

PONCE, Aug. 15.-The collier Saturn was ved off the reef near Cardones Island, off the entrance to this port, vesterday morning, having been hard and fast aground since Aug. 11. At the time of grounding the Saturn was engaged in an effort to tow off the army transport Manitoba, which had come to grief on the same reef a few days earlier. A naval board of investigation has been ordered by Capt. Fred Rodgers, the senior officer present in Ponce. for the purpose of inquiring into the circum stances attending this grounding, as well as to determine the extent of the injury suffered by the Saturn. The board will meet on the Prairie at 10 to-morrow morning, and will be composed of Commander Train and Lieutenant-Commanders Colby and Selfridge as members, with Lieut. Edward F. Qualtrough as recorder. Capt. Rodgers has directed the board to submit an exhaustive report in writing, setting forth

all its proceedings, the facts deemed to have

been established, and a recommendation as to

what further proceedings, if any, shall be had.

These instructions do not differ materially

from the orders to a court of inquiry. There is, however, one essential difference between such a board and a court of inquiry, and that is that the board is without power to administer oaths to witnesses, whereas the court of inquiry examines witnesses under oath and pun-ishes contempts in the same manner as a courtmartial. It will thus be seen that the scope of s board of investigation is very much limited. It is the practice in the naval service, whenever vessels of the navy are stranded, to convene courts of fiquiry to determine whether or not a court-martial is advisable, and if so, to recommend the charges upon which the person or persons at fault is to be brought to trial. power to convene courts of inquiry is by law vested only in "the President, the Secretary of the Navy, or the commander of a fleet or squadron." In the present instance, too much delay would necessarily ensue if the matter should first be submitted to the President, the Secretary or the Admiral. Communication between Ponce and the rest of the world is none of the best, and it might readily happen that before the order appointing the court could arrive from any of these authorities the exigencies of the service might result in the members of the court being widely separated. Hence it was that Capt, Rodgers determined to subm it the matter to a board without delay rather than wait until a court of inquiry could properly be organized. As a matter of fact, when the report of the board, with the action of Capt. Rodgers indorsed upon it, is submitted to Admiral Sampson, that officer can still convene a court of inquiry if he

desires further information upon the subject The person upon whom blame most frequently rests as a result of such investigations is naturally the Captain. Responsibility also attaches to the navigator, as the adviser of the Captain, and to the officer of the deck, as being the person charged by law, under the Captain, with the safety of the vessel. The Captain of the Saturn is Commander Bicknell, United States Navy. It will be remembered that this officer also had command of the U. S. S. Galena some years ago, when that vessel was lost upon the shoals near Gay Head.

In the present case, however, it is thought that the board, as well as the reviewing authorities, will be disposed toward leniency, in view of the utter lack of trustworthiness of Spanish charts and of the dangerous work that Commander Bicknell was performing, in obedience to orders from Capt. Rodgers, at the time of grounding, in attempting to tow the army that this officer also had command of the Bicknell was performing, in obedience to orders from Capt. Rodgers, at the time of grounding, in attempting to tow the army transport Manitobn off the reef. The Saturn is the fourth vessel to run upon this shoal within a little more than ten days. The U.S. S. Columbia grounded on July 30, but succeeded in getting off with slight danger within twenty-four hours. The army transport Massachusetts was the second victim, the transport Manitoba the second victim, the transport Manitoba the second victim, the transport Manitoba the second victim, the Saturn. The Massachusetts spent several days upon the reef, and was spent several days upon the reef, and was simally towed off by the Saturn, under Commander Bicknell. In performing this work, after the Prairie and several other vessels had failed, the Saturn rendered excellent service—another fact which is likely to be held in mind when the board comes to discuss the evidence in the case of the stranding of the last-named vessel. Having been so successful in connection with the Massachusetts, it was only natural that Capt. Rodgers should have desilled the Saturn to attempt the rescue of the Manitoba, the next candidate for a place on the reef.

The Saturn had been towing for several days upon the Manitoba, without material success in loosening the clutch of the sand and coral upon the keel of that transport, when Commander Bicknell suddenly observed his vessel to be acting strangely. She had gotten into a treacherous current, and in a few minutes was swept upon a detached portion of the same reef.

The most determined efforts were made to

upon the keel of that transport, when commander Bicknell suddenly observed his vessel to be acting strangely. She had gotten into a treacherous current, and in a few minutes was swept upon a detached portion of the same reef.

The most determined efforts were made to float both the Manitoba and Saturn. At the same time a vessel of the army and one of the navy were aground within a short distance of each other, and upon the same shoal. The forces of the army and navy were united, and everything that could tow was brought to bear upon the stranded ships. The work of lightering was carried on night and day, precautions being taken to prevent the vessels from dragging further ashore as their cargoes became reduced. The army tug Gypsum King and the U.S. Prairie carried away many stout wire and manila hawsers, borrowed from the other ships in the harbor, before succeeding in hauling the Manitoba into deejer water and floating her. The nature of the cargo of the Saturn increased the difficulty of saving that ship. She was, of course, laden with coal. At first an attempt was made to discharge this coal into lighters and thence into the coal bunkers of the men-of-war, but too much delay was occasioned by the necessity for waiting until these lighters were unloaded. Finany it was determined to throw the coal overboard rather than risk the ship to further delay, After that the work procressed rapidly, and yesterday the Saturn and the Manitoba would both have been smashed to pieces on the reef. The fact that such a menace to navigation could exist for hundreds of years withoutbeing carefully surveyed, buoyed and delineated upon the charts would be considered a reproach to any other nation than Spain. As it is, it is looked upon as a matter of course. It is not likely, however, that many further cases of grounding upon this reef will occur, as a preliminary survey has been made in obedience to tart. Rodgers's orders, and a buoy has been placed to make an extended anyon the soundings to be obtained at the various parts of th

D

"Horses," was the reply of the cavarry on a in charge,
"How long since they have been watered?
"Two days,"
"Water the horses immediately," ordered Lieut Stoney.
Some of the army officers have had to submit to considerable guying over this incident.

Tom Brady's Favor to a Wounded Man-

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

Tom Brady of the Ninth, an Iowa boy originally, was at San Juan. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of July he reselved tay pleess of hardtack. It was thirty-three hours later when he touched food aga n.

Fighting his way up to Bloody Hill that afternoon, hungry, finit, tortured with thirst, but obeying orders, Brady saw a man ahead of him go down, shot through the heart. Almost instantly another man fell on the dead one, shot through the second one and laid him on his back. The wounded man looked up and saw a buzzard blinking in a tree.

"The Mausers were clipping all around us." From the Chicago Times Herald,

"The Mausers were clipping all around us."
explains Bridy, now convalescent, "but this
wounded chap says to me, pointing at the buszari: Kill him." I brings the beast down in
one lifty. "Thanks," said the fellow I was
obliging, the blood coming from his lips, he
can't est either." I left him, the dead man and
the doad buzzard, there and went on."